

Daily Democrat

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STAMPS FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS.—From and after this date, Postage Stamps, and Stamped Envelopes of the old style, will not be received in whole or partial payment of subscriptions to the Daily or Weekly Democrat. The new stamps, or new stamped envelopes, must be sent to be used in crediting subscription accounts for the Democrat.

The open marauding of the Confederates is in marked contrast with the conservatism which controls the Federal Government. On one side there is respect for law and order—a careful regard for the rights of private citizens, and a wish to preserve in times of treason the rights even of those who are in rebellion against the Union. Every step, as far as consistent with public safety, has been taken with scrupulous care to avoid injuring any one or invading the laws of the United States. On the other hand, a most reckless contempt for law and order, the most wicked diabolical ferocity in spirit and action, and the most unscrupulous disregard even of their own pledges, is made by Secessionists. Not a promise they have made which they have not broken. The very base of all the movement was "State Rights." Upon that doctrine South Carolina, having learned her principles from Calhoun, and smarting under the defeat of 1832, instituted the present rebellion. This Government was declared not to be an indivisible nation of co-ordinate States, but a league of States, with the reserved right in each, to the detriment of all the others, to determine the relationship between them, and it was proudly announced by a distinguished South Carolinian, in the Convention that formed the present Confederate States, that by it a new theory of government had been established—the right of "secession"—the absolute, unconditional, unqualified right of a State to break up the arrangement existing, and peacefully to leave their new Union. It is not worth while to criticise this novel theory, so startling in its declaration, and to show that it is suicidal; we only give it as evidence that the extremist theory of "State Rights" was adopted.

As a clincher to this, Virginia, on entering into the rebellious confederation, declared her right to leave the new alliance at any time. It will be seen that State sovereignty in their professions dominates over the general government. It is the cornerstone of the whole fabric in theory, but in practice it is declared to be a voluntary union, entered into at will, and determinable by any State. The Confederate States are not married, but are living together *par amorem*, and either party can quit when the "free love" is exhausted, or when the "affinities" change.

In this State, while the doctrine of "State rights," as a reserved right of a State under the Constitution, to secede at will and notwithstanding the opposition of the other States, was not held, yet the doctrine was pushed very nearly as far. It was declared that whatever course the State pursued, whether to remain in the Union or *revolvere* out of it, it was the duty of all good citizens to abide by it.

We have time and again heard declarations to this effect. Major Breckinridge made it the basis of all his speeches, and has repeatedly declared, both from the hustings and from his place in the Senate, that what ever course Kentucky pursued, he, as a good citizen, would abide by it. He would not act as her Senator if she took a certain course, but he would abide by her decision as a good and loyal son.

Gov. Magoffin has made similar declarations repeatedly, as indeed have all of those who have been most prominent in instituting the present civil war in Kentucky. The Governor, in his recent message, may be said to push this theory to the very extreme of South Carolinianism. We do not desire to find fault with him since he appears to be acting up to his faith, not willingly, perhaps, but still doing so. If a proclamation is wrenched out of him as if it were a jaw tooth, still it does come. This "State Rights" doctrine then, has been clearly and repeatedly avowed. It is the basis of the Confederate States, and of the Southern Rights party. How have they acted up to it? Recall to mind the fatal step which Virginia made, and let us see how it has been respected there—for it is scarcely worth while to recall the fact that the people of the far Southern States did not vote upon the question of Secession. In Virginia a Convention, elected as Union men, declared the State out of the Union, *subject to the vote of the people*. Before that vote was cast—a month before it was cast—Jeff. Davis had occupied Virginia with an hundred thousand men, every man of whom, it will be recollected, though from other States, voted for Secession. States Rights was then ignominiously trampled in the dirt.

Missouri is another victim of the same wicked falsehood. She has voted to remain in the Union, voted overwhelmingly for it,

and yet an army invades her soil, and at length, by a fiat of imperial will, in violation of States Rights or any rights, Jeff. Davis declares it a part of his Southern Confederacy. Our own State is a still more glaring and shameful example of their falsehood. We have had the "States Rights" discussed here more than anywhere else. Virginia went out in a whirlwind, but here in Kentucky we have had time for discussion, and have discussed and ventilated the celebrated Kentucky resolution of '38, in every newspaper and on every stump. The Secession party planted themselves firmly upon the right of the people of a State to determine the position of the State. They had three separate trials at the ballot box, and at each, were overwhelmingly defeated. If ever a people voted distinctly and positively upon any question; and if the most ultra "State's Rights" man required satisfaction, he certainly had it. How have they since acted? Are they not now arming and bringing an invading army into the State for the express purpose of trampling under foot that expressed will of the people? They have proved their total and utter falseness, not only to the Union and the State, but also to their own principles, and are convicted of it.

The difference in political theory between the Union men and the rebels is no less marked than their difference in practice. On the one side we find one party building bridges, erecting locks and dams, improving in art, commerce and navigation; on the other we find them destroying these very things. Women and children, at the dead hour of night, are precipitated into ravines and rivers by Secessionists, and it is the Union men who provide them with hospitals and nurses. One army is now marching from our sweet sister State, Tennessee, to burn Louisville, while the other is rapidly forming to protect it. One army has laid waste the land, robbed the houses about Bowlinggreen, and the other has paid for everything as they went.

This difference might be expected. Treason has always been defined by the laws of every country as the highest of all crimes. Before that crime, which would involve all in war and bring about the desolation of hearthstones, and turn the hand of brother against brother, all others sink into insignificance. The wisdom of ages has stigmatized it as beyond all others. That awful crime once committed, men will not hesitate at such lesser acts as ravishment, murder and robbery. The robbing of banks and the stealing of tin cups would be indeed a strange point of hesitation after treason. It is part and parcel of the wickedness they have engaged in, and their crimes, all heaped in a common mass, unite to constitute that one vile and corrupt monster called treason.

We call attention to the address of the Legislature to the people of Kentucky. It presents in one broad view, and with as much temperance as the subject would admit, the history of the invasion of the State. At one comprehensive glance, we see gathered into a focus the whole history of the acts of aggression that have turned our State into the theater for contending armies. It is there recorded by those who have the facts before them, and the majesty of Kentucky calls upon her children to rise. We cannot read the history of the invasion, the conclusive proof of the determination of the Confederate States to override our borders, and to treat with contempt both Tennessee and Kentucky, without a blush of shame.

It is true that loyal Tennessee never intended to invade this State. Her people and ours are united, although her people are powerless; and, doubtless, the Commissioners came in good faith, to act and to aid in preserving peace. The report shows that even while the "Peace" Commissioners from Tennessee were present, and professing an earnest desire to preserve the neutrality of Kentucky, the armies of the Confederate States were swarming into our borders.

Will Kentucky remain quiet under this wicked invasion, or will she not arise and resent the insult? The State appeals to her sons to arise and defend her. We do not believe that there will be a neighborhood in which they will not spring to arms, prompt, ready, and determined.

The General Government is doing its part, and Kentucky will do hers. In the name of all that is dear to us in memory or hope, let us draw the sword and throw away the scabbard. This is no time for hesitation or equivocation. The torch is at our houses, and already our fields are oppressed and devastated by hostile armies. It is Kentucky that is called on to defend herself, and we know she will do it. Rally to the standard, and around our best and bravest dead and living, let the dark red wine of life, a holy sacrament, be poured out to the Liberty and Union of the States.

The Kentucky rebels, Messrs. Morehead, Barr and Durrett, arrived safe and sound, under a guard of eleven soldiers, at New York, on Tuesday night, and stopped at the Astor House. Next day they were transferred to Fort Lafayette.

Rebels, great and small, who are guilty of the same offenses, will, we suppose, be held to the same accountability. Treason is the same thing, whether committed by a first class traitor or a mere popinjay.

By the following call it will be seen that the gallant Harlan, whose eloquent words have cheered and strengthened the Union cause in this State, in the hour of peril, has, in response to the demands of many officers and soldiers, taken the field. It is another gallant Kentuckian, of genius, fire, and intellect, who calls upon you, Kentuckians. Arise and respond. The gallant soldier, Harlan, is now at Muldrough's Hill, with his company, doing active service. It is an example which all true hearted, brave hearted Kentuckians will follow, and no commander could be found to equal him:

"TO THE PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY.—I have been authorized to raise a regiment of infantry to be mustered into the service of the United States, and to form a part of the force under the command of General Robert Anderson.

"Companies will be received from any part of the State.

"Each company will be composed of not less than eighty-four nor more than one hundred and one men, rank and file, and will elect their own officers.

"The cost of transportation to the place of rendezvous (which will be hereafter designated) as well as the cost of subsisting the troops previous to their being mustered into the service, will be paid by the Government. Lieutenant Colonel, Major, and other regimental officers will be selected in due time. The regiment will be supplied with good arms.

"No written authority is necessary to raise companies. Let individuals organize them as rapidly as possible and report to me the names of the officers selected by the respective companies. Address me at Louisville, Kentucky.

"And now I appeal to my fellow-Kentuckians to come forward and enroll themselves for service. Their invaded State appeals to them. Their foully-wronged and deeply-imperiled country appeals to them. The cause of human liberty and of Republican institutions everywhere appeals to them. All that is most glorious in human government is now at stake, and every true man should come to the rescue.

"The time, fellow-citizens, has come, when even the unpatriotic and the selfish should hasten to take up arms for the common defense of their State and country. Every consideration of enlightened self-interest calls us to the field. If our enemies triumph, all our trades, all our professions, all our vocations of whatever character, all our possessions of every description, become valueless. To save ourselves and our families from ruin, not less than to save our State and our country from degradation and shame, we must rally now where the National flag invites us. Come, then, let us gird up the whole strength of our bodies and souls for the conflict, and may the God of Battles guide home every blow we strike. For one, I am unwilling to see the people of my native State overrun and conquered by men claiming to be citizens of a foreign government. I cannot be indifferent to the issue which an unnatural enemy has forced upon Kentuckians.

"JOHN M. HARLAN."

Camp at Eminence, Ky.

Col. Walter C. Whitaker has established a camp at Eminence, Ky. He has four full companies and others forming. No better or more gallant officer could be found. He has been in service in Mexico, and brings with the experience of a veteran the skill, coolness, and popularity of a gentleman and a scholar. Those who know him best love him most, and he will have that pride in his men, the scrupulous attention to their wants, which will be sure to draw around him all of the best men.

Franklin, Henry, Oldham, Shelby, Trimble and Carroll counties, now is the day and now the hour!

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE 35TH REGIMENT.—The 35th Regiment Ohio Volunteers, Col. Vandever, arrived in Covington day before yesterday, from Hamilton, Ohio, and immediately marched to the depot of the Kentucky Central Railroad, and got aboard twenty freight cars, prepared with benches for their reception. The greatest interest was felt in the city in this vigorous measure to drive rebellion from Kentucky soil. The regiment is composed of fine material, and armed with rifled muskets, the two flanking companies, which are crack shots, having the Enfield rifle.

JAIL BREAKING AT LAWRENCEBURG.—As the jail keeper at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, on the 20th instant, opened the door of the jail, eight of the prisoners sprang at him, one of them knocking him down by a blow upon the forehead. They then sprang out of the window. The deputy jail keeper, attracted by the tumult, came upon the scene of action, and, by immediately following them, succeeded in overhauling and securing two of them. Six escaped, one of whom had been confined for murder.

SUICIDE BY LEANING OVER A GAS-LIGHT. The wife of Mr. Wm. Cutter, of Hartford, Conn., while in a partially deranged state, caused by severe illness, a few nights since arose from her bed, at the side of which her husband had just fallen asleep from long watching, and leaned over a drop gas-light till her breast, shoulders and one side of her face were so terribly burned that she died in a few hours.

COLONIZING IN HONDURAS.—The Government of Honduras has given a religious society in New York the right to establish a colony within that State; it has given them a liberal grant of land, and affords them every facility and encouragement required. The colony is already established in a delightful and healthful part of the country, and where the soil and climate are adapted to the culture of cotton and coffee. Rev. Charles Parker, of New York, will leave that city in a few weeks with a number of families for the colony. In agricultural matters, this colony will pay more attention to the cultivation of cotton than anything else.

Upwards of 3,000,000 rations for the army of the Potomac are now stored in the receiving depots at Washington. Some idea of the bulk of these rations may be formed, when we state that there are 10,000 barrels of flour, 9,000 barrels of beef, 3,000 barrels of pork, 500,000 pounds of coffee, 500,000 pounds of sugar, and 1,500,000 pounds of bread, with hominy, crackers, vinegar, candles, soap and salt in proportion. An army of 250,000 men will consume all these rations in twelve days.

LEXINGTON, MO.—Lexington, Mo., is the capital of Lafayette county, and about 250 miles W. N. W. of St. Louis, Jefferson City being about midway between the two points. The city has a population of between 4,000 and 5,000, and is located a mile and a quarter south of the Missouri river. Some fifty miles west is the Kansas line. The Pacific Railroad extends from St. Louis to within fifty or sixty miles of Lexington.

In all the colonies, at the time of the Revolution, there were only thirty-seven newspapers, and of these only seven were devoted to the interests of the British Government. These were soon stifled by public opinion, wherever the Whigs, as the patriots were called, bore rule; while five of the remaining thirty were seduced by gold, or frightened by innuendoes into the support of the crown.

William B. Wood, the venerable actor and historian of the American stage, died in Philadelphia on the 22d instant, aged 82. He was born at Montreal, May 26, 1779, and made his debut at Annapolis, Md., in 1798, in the character of George Barnwell. His farewell appearance was in Philadelphia on the 18th of November, 1846.

There are, or have been, delegates from the South in Paris, but they were not received by the French Government. As regards maritime questions connected with the war, the French Government desire to act with England, and the Cabinets of the two countries have issued uniform instructions to their naval men.

The gunboat Lexington took a position opposite Owensboro on the 20th, and three additional companies of Col. Cruft's regiment advanced seventeen miles up the Green river, and are now guarding all of the locks.

The New York Day Book bade farewell to the public on Tuesday. It says it "bows to the inexorable decree of force." It claimed to have 20,000 subscribers.

Agents are now stationed along the river between here and Cincinnati to prevent the smuggling of arms across the river into Kentucky.

THE CAUSE FOR THE IRISH SOLDIERS TO FIGHT IN.—Thomas Francis Meagher said in his Boston speech:

The valor of the Irish soldier has been eminent and conspicuous, although there may have been some misgivings and "compunctious visitings" on the part of those who fought, that the cause was not all that they desired. But at last, after having traversed the world, and flashed his sword upon this continent, at this hour, a cause, the justice, the sanctity, the grandeur of which can neither be exaggerated or impeached. [Prolonged applause.] But of the cause. It is the cause of the Government, which, legitimately elected, the expression of the popular will should be implicitly, unequivocally and absolutely obeyed. [Applause.] They who confront this Government, and they who refuse to it allegiance, strike not at the Government, but at the people.

BENTON'S MOTHER.—How touching the tribute of Hon. T. H. Benton to his mother's influence:

My mother asked me never to use tobacco. I have never used it from that time to the present day. She asked me not to game, and I cannot tell who is winning and who is losing in games that can be played. She admonished me, too, against hard drinking; and whatever capacity for endurance I have at present, and whatever usefulness I may attain in life, I have attributed to having complied with her pious and correct wishes. When I was seven years of age she asked me not to drink, and I made a resolution of total abstinence at a time when I was sole constituent member of my own body; and that I have adhered to it through all time, I owe to my mother.

The following is a spicy paragraph of a letter from Camp Dick Robinson, for the whole of which we have not room:

Colonel Welford's regiment of cavalry is composed principally of mountaineers, and mounted on their fine horses, armed with Sharp's rifles, they are a formidable looking body of men. It was three hundred of these men filing into Lexington, with the gallant Colonel Letcher at their head, who rendered such efficient aid to J. C. Breckinridge in making up his mind to allow the United States guns to pass through that place en route for camp.

ADDRESS OF THE LEGISLATURE TO THE PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY.

In this extraordinary crisis, we deem it a duty we, your representatives, owe to you and ourselves, to say a few words to you, as to the condition of the Commonwealth, and the duties we have been called upon to perform. We have ardently desired peace, and hoped to save Kentucky from the calamities of war. When the Federal authorities deemed it necessary to employ force in self-defense, and to execute the laws of the Government, we assured our Southern neighbors of our purpose not to take up arms voluntarily against them, notwithstanding their wicked attempt to destroy the Government, from which we and our fathers have received the greatest benefits. Every effort was made, both before and after the employment of force, to effect some compromise and settlement that would restore the Union and prevent the effusion of blood.

The Federal Government did not insist upon our active aid in furnishing troops, seeming content if we obeyed the laws and executed them upon our own soil. Those engaged in rebellion, however, with hypocritical professions of friendship and respect, planted camps of soldiers all along our southern border; seized, by military power, the stock on our railroad within their reach, in defiance of chartered rights; impudently enlisted soldiers upon our soil for their camps, whom they ostentatiously marched through their territory. They made constant raids into this State; robbed us of our property; insulted our people; seized some of our citizens, and carried them away, as prisoners, into the Confederate States. Our military was demoralized by the treachery of its chief officer in command, and many of his subordinates, until it became more an arm of the Confederate States than a Guard of the State of Kentucky. Thus exposed to wrongs and indignities, with no power prepared to prevent or resent them, some of the citizens of this State formed camps under the Federal Government, for the defense and protection of the State of Kentucky. Whatever might have been thought of the policy once, recent events have proved that they were formed none too soon.

In this condition we found Kentucky when the Legislature met, on the first Monday in September. We still hoped to avoid war on our own soil. We were met by assurances from the President of the Confederate States that our position should be respected; but the ink was scarcely dry with which the promise was written, when we were startled by the news that our soil was invaded, and towns in the southwest of our State occupied by Confederate armies. The Governor of Tennessee disavowed the act, and protested his innocence of it. His commissioners at Frankfort professed the same innocence of the admitted wrong; but our warnings to leave were only answered by another invasion in the southeast of the State, and a still more direct and deadly assault upon the very heart of the State by way of the Nashville road. These sudden irruptions of such magnitude, skillfully directed, show that the assault on Kentucky was preconcerted, prepared and intended long before. The excuses made for any of them but add insult to injury. We shall not repeat them. They are but excuses for acts intended, without any excuse.

The purpose is to remove the theater of the war from the homes of those who wickedly originated it to those of Kentucky, and to involve this State in the rebellion. This purpose appeared to be well understood in the seceded States. They need the territory of Kentucky, and are determined to have it, if it must be by blood and conquest.

Thus forced into war, we had no choice but to call on the strong arms and brave hearts of Kentucky to expel the invader from our soil, and to call for the aid of the Federal Government, as we had a right to do under the Federal Constitution.

Our foes would dictate terms to a brave people, upon which we can have peace. We are required to join them in their unwarranted rebellion, become accessory to their crimes, and consent to sacrifice the last hope of permanently upholding republican institutions, or meet their invasions as it becomes Kentuckians.

We believe we have done our duty to a chivalric people, who have borne long, but will never fail, as a last resort, to resent an injury and punish an insult. We should hold ourselves unworthy to represent you, if we had done less. The only error, we fear, is that we have not been as prompt, you may think, as the occasion demanded. Thrice have the revolutionists appealed to the ballot-box in this State, and thrice have the people expressed, by overwhelming majorities, their determination to stand by the Union and its Government. They have not been active in this war, not in indifference, or want of loyalty, but in the hope of better promoting a restoration of the Union, and checking the rebellion by that course. Our hope of an amiable adjustment, and a desire for peace, led us to forbear, until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. The attempt to destroy the Union of these States we believe to be a crime, not only against Kentucky, but against all mankind. But up to this time we have left to others to vindicate, by arms, the integrity of the Government. The Union is not only assailed now, but Kentucky is herself threatened with subjugation by a lawless usurpation. The invasion is carried on with a ruthless destruction of property, and the lives and liberties of our people, that belongs only to savage warfare.

We have no choice but action—prompt and decided. Let us show the insolent invaders that Kentucky belongs to Kentuckians, and that Kentucky valor will vindicate Kentucky's honor. We were unprepared because unsuspecting. An insolent and treacherous invader tells the people that their legislators have betrayed them; and he comes with fire and sword to correct their error, by a crusade against property, liberty and life.

Young men of Kentucky, to arms! to protect the home of your fathers, mothers and sisters. Sound the tocsin on every hill and in every valley, until Kentucky shall drive the insolent invader from her soil.

J. H. HARRIS,
Geo. H. YEAMAN,
NATH'L WOLFE,
JOHN W. FISKE,
W. S. RANKIN,
Com'tee.

"Ben Caunt," the well known British pugilist, has been found dead in his bed. He was 46 years of age.

Letter from the Mouth of Salt River.

Fort Pope, West Point,
Sept. 25, 1861.

Messrs. HANLEY, HUGHES & CO:
Gentlemen: Since our arrival here I have not seen even a notice of our "grand march," and I have thought perhaps a "little letter" to you would not be out of place. Col. Gibson, our commandant, has put the boys through in "double quick." We have had a very fine time, having had a very warm reception by the few Union people of West Point, and have been treated very kindly by the "Secesh." Capt. Gibson gave orders that we should interfere with no one because of his political views, but to give protection to all alike. This we have done so far as to have even made friends with all the citizens of this locality. Capt. Sample's company, the National Guards, are the admiration of every person here for their gentlemanly deportment. The Avery Guards, the Prentice Guards, Hamilton Guards, and Louisville Guards are all represented here. Captain Gettis, our Engineer, has erected very formidable fortifications, in the shape of breast works, and the artillery have their cannon planted commanding the town of West Point and the Salt river ferry. Captain Gettis in this was assisted by Mr. Gray who, your readers know, has been identified with the Engineer Department of Louisville.

Vin Armstrong, of West Point, gave us a true Kentucky reception, and when Capt. Gibson had planted on the point over our batteries the flag of our country, he joined in hearty good earnest with the boys giving three cheers for the old flag.

Judge Bullitt and Henry C. McDowell are here, and have been very efficient in the discharge of picket and guard duty.

A company reached here last night from Indiana, near Jeffersonville; also Captain Knapp's artillery of New Albany, who have planted batteries on the Indiana side, commanding the mouth of Salt river.

Now, a word for our gallant Quartermaster, Bob A. Hamilton, who has arranged things in his department admirably, and we have almost Galt House fare; and when any one complains, which is seldom, he tells them he will send up for the Galt House stewards and Capt. Miller. Mr. Hamilton is assisted by Mr. Jas. Wheeler, and all goes on like clock work. More anon.

ORDERLY.

Letter from Capt. Drake.

HEADQUARTERS 2d U. S. INFANTRY,
GEORGETOWN, D. C. Sept. 23, 1861.

Messrs. HANLEY, HUGHES & CO:
Gentlemen: Within the past few weeks, I have been the recipient of communications from kind friends in Kentucky, calling upon me to come "home" for the purpose of assuming position among the "Union military" of my own State.

Will you permit me through your columns to say to those friends that, while I should be gratified to be with them in the coming struggle in Kentucky, the allegiance I owe to the General Government compels me to refer them to the Hon. Secretary of War, to whom such requests should be addressed.

Should General Cameron recognize as a fact that I can better subserve the Union cause in Kentucky than I can here, he will doubtless order me to go to that point. Knowing, however, that these tenders of positions are dictated by friendly feeling and confidence, I must and do gratefully acknowledge the heartfelt satisfaction they have given me.

I remain, very respectfully,
ALIX E. DRAKE,
Com. Co. D., 2d Infantry.

From Frankfort.

TROOPS GOING TO MEET ZOLICOFFER—THE REBELS IN SOUTHERN KENTUCKY—FAST DAY—ARREST OF JAMES B. CLAY.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette].

FRANKFORT, Sept. 26.

Fifteen hundred troops moved from Camp Dick Robinson for the mountains, and camped last night on the other side of Crab Orchard, about seventy miles from the rebels, who have fallen back to Cumberland Ford, fifteen miles from Barbourville. The United States troops are the mountain boys, with Colonel Garrard at their head.

He knows the country well, and is a fighting man.

The rebel Colonel who was killed was Powell, one of their best men. He was leading them at Barbourville. It is very certain that the greatest part of their infantry flatly refused to take part in the fight.

The Legislature did not transact any business to-day in respect to fast day. It was generally observed here.

James B. Clay and fifteen comrades have been arrested, and are at Camp Robinson. His arrest gives great joy here.

The Cairo correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, under date of the 25th inst., says:

Next to Cairo, Paducah is the most important point in this region now in possession of our troops. It would not be proper to give the number of men there, even if it could be done with any degree of exactness; but it is believed that they are sufficient to successfully resist a force of 40,000. Strong intrenchments have been rapidly thrown up, and the town is protected at all points by heavy artillery. The troops are encamped on the lawn below the Marine Hospital, a pleasant and healthy location. A bridge of boats has been built opposite the encampment, formed by anchoring coal floats lengthwise with the river, within a short distance of each other, and crossing them with a plank road. This is probably for the purpose of securing means of retreat by our forces if necessary.

The Frankfort correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial of the 27th says: James B. Clay, Col. Harris and several other secessionists were arrested yesterday in Madison county, and are prisoners at Camp Dick Robinson. It is said that Breckinridge was chased through a corn field and escaped, leaving his horse.

The Indianapolis correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says: Jesse D. Bright is at "My Farm," back of Warsaw, Kentucky. His house is said to be a regular rebel rendezvous. He ought to be sent to Fort Lafayette.

Daily Democrat.

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Market and Jefferson.

A Word to Newspaper Readers.
The Daily Morning Democrat and Evening News supply all the dispatches, local and general news. Those who wish to keep posted with the stirring events of the times, should be supplied with both editions. The morning edition costs twenty-five (25) cents for every two weeks, and the evening edition fifteen (15) cents for two weeks. This places a paper within the reach of all.

Mayor's Proclamation.
Resolved by the General Council, That His Honor, the Mayor, issue his proclamation requesting the citizens to close their houses of business at four o'clock p. m. on every evening in the week, that they may devote the remainder of the day to military drill.

W. P. CAMPBELL, P. B. C. C.
H. STUCKY, C. B. C. C. pro tem.
THOS. SHAWNE, P. B. A.
SAMUEL A. MILLER, C. B. A.
Approved Sept. 23, 1861.

J. M. DELPH, Mayor.

In conformity with the above resolution, I hereby request that all persons engaged in business in the city of Louisville discontinue business at the hour of four o'clock p. m. for the purpose indicated in the foregoing resolution.

J. M. DELPH, Mayor.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, Sept. 23, 1861.
se24 d2w

Proclamation.

Having been appointed Provost Marshal of the City of Louisville by Brigadier-General Robert Anderson, I hereby make proclamation of the fact, and that I want four hundred stout, able-bodied men for infantry, and one hundred of a like kind for cavalry, to act as a police force for the city.

My headquarters are at the Mayor's Office, where I will receive such as are willing to enter the service, and inform them of the pay.

IN SERVICE.—Capt. Jacob Rockstahl's cavalry company of 104 men was mustered into service yesterday at Camp Sherman. This is, beyond a doubt, one of the best companies yet offered by Kentucky to the Government. Capt. Rockstahl has won unfading laurels on the plains of Mexico, and is recognized as one of the best officers in this part of the country. In Mexico he saved the life of Humphrey Marshall at the imminent risk of his own. Now, in Kentucky, he offers his services, and that of his splendid command, to his adopted State. We feel proud of Capt. R. and do not doubt that he will earn even brighter laurels in his new career than crowned his achievements in Mexico.

The services to-day of the Mission now being held at the Cathedral, on Fifth street, will take place at 8½ o'clock in the morning, and 7½ in the evening. Individuals connected with all denominations are cordially invited to attend. The seats are free. Persons not members of the Catholic Church, desirous of visiting Fathers Smarius and Damen on matters pertaining to the Mission, or doctrines taught by the Church, can have an opportunity of doing so by applying at the Bishop's residence between the hours of one and three o'clock p. m. each evening of their stay in our city.

Capt. White, Quartermaster of Hecker's Regiment, was shot by a picket from the 4th Indiana regiment at Lebanon Junction, on Wednesday night. As he passed the line he was challenged by the guard, but there was some misunderstanding in reference to the Captain's response. The guard fired, mistaking him for an enemy, and severely wounded him in the leg, which will incapacitate him from further service.

ELECTION.—The voters of the Seventh ward will bear in mind that the election for Aldermen comes off in that ward to-day, to fill the vacancy in the board of aldermen caused by the resignation of Philip Speed, Esq. Josh. R. Brown, a very worthy gentleman, is the candidate for the office.

Fifty cases clear bacon sides, 20 cases ribbed sides, 10 cases shoulders, 50 bbls. kruit, 5 cases of breakfast bacon, a choice article, 250 packages Ohio butter, all in store and for sale low, to close consignment, by Clifford & Co., 226 Main street, between Second and Third, Louisville, Ky.

Housekeepers and dealers will do well to attend the auction sale this morning, which takes place at E. L. Grauman & Co.'s, No. 222 Fourth street, between Main and Market, of new and second-hand furniture.

S. P. Williams was arrested last night for attempting to shoot Mr. Kennedy, watchman at the Louisville and Nashville Railroad depot. He was placed in jail, and his case will come before the Police Court this morning.

At a meeting of the Union men of the Seventh ward last night, Josh. Brown was unanimously nominated as a candidate for Alderman.

FLAG RAISING.—A magnificent Union flag will be unfurled to the breeze at the Louisville Hotel (Gen. Anderson's headquarters) this afternoon.

A gentleman who left West Point, Harlan county, yesterday evening, reports everything quiet in that neighborhood. Capt. Gibson is in command there.

Capt. Traub's River Brigade has gone into camp at Oakland.

Police Court.

Hon. G. W. JOHNSTON, Judge.

Friday, Sept. 27.

PEACE WARRANTS.

Commonwealth by Mary O'Hanlon against Wm. Teeters. Held to answer in the sum of \$100, and the witnesses recognized to go before the Grand Jury.

Commonwealth by John Behn against Ellen Kalker. Sent before the Grand Jury.

CROSS WARRANTS.

Commonwealth by Thos. Heron against Geo. Winton. To be placed upon an equal footing, Geo. Winton sued out a warrant against Mrs. Heron, and, to put them on still further terms of equality, the Judge discharged both cases at defendants' cost.

OBTAINING GOODS UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.
Thomas Dorsey was before the Court on the charge of obtaining goods under false pretences. The case was continued until to-morrow.

BAIL SURRENDERED.

Wm. Vonderhede was surrendered by his former bail, and Chas. Vonderhede went on his bond this morning for the remainder of the term.

BAILED OUT.

Charles Miller was bailed out of the Cave this morning, A. B. Miller as security.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 23, 1861.

ATTENTION, KENTUCKIANS—TO ARMS!
The undersigned is duly authorized by Brigadier-General Robert Anderson, of the Department of Cumberland, to raise a regiment of infantry for three years, or during the war. I am anxious to complete the regiment in the next thirty days, and have it mustered into service. Companies must consist of not less than eighty-four nor more than one hundred and four men.

Quarters of the best kind have been provided for companies, or parts of companies. Officers will please report promptly at Saml. Matlock's office, on Fifth street, opposite the Court-house, where headquarters will be for the present.

se24dt Geo. W. ANDERSON, Colonel.

Kentucky has furnished the United States Government 11,000 men, all told, including 7,000 men now in Camp Robinson, well armed and equipped and ready for service. Besides these, six or eight regiments of infantry and cavalry are in process of formation, for which recruiting is going on. And in many parts of the State are organized companies of Home Guards, armed with the muskets distributed by the Government through Lieut. Nelson, ready for service within a reasonable distance from home. In Louisville there are 2,000, Lexington 400, and in many counties one or more companies.

We learn that Provost Marshal Dent's command of police force is being rapidly filled up, and that by to-day, or Sunday at the furthest, the establishments will be complete.

Captain Wilson's company of sharpshooters needs a few more men, who understand how to use the rifle. His rendezvous is at J. Wood Wilson's law office.

The present month will be memorable for railway slaughters. Since the 1st inst., the following have occurred:

September 3—On the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad, by the burning of a bridge, 8 killed and 60 wounded.
September 4—On the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, by carelessness of an engineer, 4 killed and 8 wounded.
September 17—On the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, 50 killed and 100 wounded, making a total of 62 killed and 168 wounded.

TREATY WITH DENMARK.—The ratification of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation with Denmark, which was represented by Col. Basloff, were exchanged on Friday last. The Sound Dues question having heretofore been settled, Denmark is placed on a footing with the most favored nations. This is the first treaty since 1826.

Illinois, with less than two millions of inhabitants, has fifty-one regiments in the field. New York, with nearly twice that population, has forty-five regiments. Besides these, Illinois has about eight or ten more regiments nearly ready to march.

The iron-clad gun boat building at Mystic, Conn., for the Government, will be 200 feet long, 36 feet wide, and 12 feet deep. She will be half bark rigged, and will carry a very heavy armament. Her armor will consist of railroad iron and steel plates, bolted through the entire side of the vessel. She will be completed in about ninety days.

Mrs. Gen. Scott, says a Washington letter, is expected to arrive from France in the course of ten days or a fortnight; and the General, with the devotion of a true cavalier, intends to go to New York to meet her.

It was stated yesterday morning, but lacks confirmation, that J. C. Breckinridge was arrested in the mountains shortly after his conferees were taken, some account of which will be found elsewhere.

The Cairo correspondent of the St. Louis Republican says that Cairo is very dull and very orderly at present. This is doing pretty well, considering these are war times.

Rumors were afloat on yesterday in Indianapolis that the Secessionists were moving toward the mouth of the Kentucky river. We do not credit the story.

Paducah is reported quiet, and fortifications progressing favorably. No attack is apprehended there, and citizens are slowly returning.

Messrs. Joshua Speed, T. Kohless, and Harrison Thompson, Esqs., of Kentucky, are now in Washington city.

LETTER FROM FRANKFORT.

CAPITAL HOTEL.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 27, 1861.

Gentlemen: This morning "that odious gag law" came up in the House. The select committee to whom the matter was referred presented a substitute. Mr. Huston offered several amendments embracing pretty nearly the provisions of the original bill, and accompanied them with a very able argument, showing that the State had power to define and punish acts against the State, even though the General Government had passed laws punishing for the same offense. He quoted from 5th Wheat, Houston vs. Mon., 16, Peters Prigg vs. Penn., and a case in 16, E. M. Judge Underwood argued against the constitutionality of the act. Several speeches were made, I understand, but I did not hear them, as I was obliged to leave in order to write my letter in time for the mail. The substitute finally passed. You will see it in the regular proceedings.

I see a great many reports concerning the whereabouts of John C. Breckinridge, and for the information of the public I will state that I have it from the most reliable authority that he is at Hazel Green, in Wolfe county, at the head of about 1,000 men. Wm. C. Preston is in Bath county, on his farm, with some two or three hundred men. We have it reported here that Hon. Andrew Johnson is in Owsingsville, in Bath county, surrounded by the rebels, who swear that they will take him, but he will be defended by the Home Guards and the no-brush boys of old Bath, and they swear that not a hair of his head shall be harmed.

Col. Grigsby, aided by Major Hurt, are raising a regiment to be stationed at the Olympian Springs, in Bath county. They say that they will have 1,500 men by Saturday night, and all they ask is that the military board furnish them with arms and the necessary means, and they will have the crack regiment of the State. It will be composed of men who have been used to the rifle from their boyhood and who know no danger.

It is uncertain when the Legislature will adjourn. From the condition of our State, I don't think it prudent for them to adjourn at all. It acts as a check upon our Union loving Governor, and deprives him of following in the footsteps of his particular friend and whom, Claib. Jackson.

The Hon. Horace Maynard is here.

Yours, &c.

DISTRESS IN RICHMOND.—Dr. Wilson, from Richmond, says that much distress prevails in and about the city, particularly for the want of the common necessities of life, and much dissatisfaction on the part of many once prosperous and influential citizens of the city. In the first place, nearly all of the hotels are occupied throughout by the sick and wounded, the nurses and medical staff, and a large proportion of the cases were very difficult of successful treatment. The doctor had occasion several times to pass through the wards allotted to the Florida regiment, of whom there were nearly four hundred down with the measles and typhoid fever. One obstacle in the way of the successful practice of the physicians was the difficulty of providing pure and genuine medicines, and quinine, so extensively used, could not be purchased for less than eight dollars per ounce.—*Philadelphia Press.*

FROM RICHMOND.—A gentleman who left Richmond, Va., a week ago last Wednesday, informs us there are not more than five thousand troops, all told, in that city. A large number of Virginians and Missippians had been sent to North Carolina. The Confederates distrust the loyalty of the North Carolina troops, and it was concluded to keep them in Virginia.

Our informant says provisions are very scarce in Richmond. Bacon was selling at thirty-five cents per pound. The principal supplies had been procured through Kentucky. The Examiner contains a list of about one hundred aliens, mostly from Eastern States, who had taken the oath of allegiance.—*Cincinnati Gazette*, 27th.

MAJOR GORDON TANNER'S CONDITION.—Latest accounts say that Major Tanner's condition undergoes little change. He may possibly recover, but the Surgeon of the regiment thinks the chances five to one against him. It is feared his bladder is perforated by the bullet; if it is, he cannot live; if it is not, there are hopes of his convalescence.—*Cin. Eng.*, 27th.

SWORD FOR GEN. ANDERSON.—The Committee of Councils having in charge the sword ordered by the city for Gen. Anderson, will leave this week for Louisville, Ky., for the purpose of presenting it to the General. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, we understand, have placed a car at the disposal of the Committee as far as Cincinnati.—*Philadelphia Press*, 25th.

At a war meeting in Wheeling, a night or two ago, Hon. J. S. Carlile told the young men in the audience that they should not be afraid to enlist. There was less danger of being killed on the battle field than off it. War, he continued, was healthy, and those who wanted to live long, should engage in it.—*Cincinnati Gazette*.

The letter writers are killing off Napoleon III. His complaint is one of the spine—a right bad one for one who has so constantly to play the part of "the man on horseback." They say the Emperor can't ride now, though he is a very superior horseman when able to be in the saddle.

OCCUPATION OF CYNTHIANA.—That most pestilent of Secession holes in Kentucky, Cynthiana, has been duly possessed. Col. Vandever's regiment, 35th Ohio, settled there yesterday. The Secesh in that quarter must retire to their holes.—*Cincinnati Com.*, 27th.

Long strings of army wagons, manufactured in this city, were seen going down the streets to the river last evening, on the way to Old Kentucky.—*Cincinnati Commercial*.

A petition, largely signed by the inhabitants of Newfound, is about to be presented to Her Majesty the Queen, praying for the removal of Sir Alexander Bannerman, as Governor of the Island.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 27, 1861.

IN SENATE.

Mr. Pennekaker.—A bill concerning the Banks of Kentucky. [Repeals acts which prohibit any of the banks from now issuing smaller bills than \$5; also allows the discontinuance or suspension of any branch bank, if considered in danger from its locality, and allow principal banks to be removed to other points in case of danger at their present location.] Passed—yeas 21, nays 8.

Same.—A bill to amend Secs. 221 and 224 of Civil Code of Practice. Passed—yeas 20, nays 8.

Same.—A bill in relation to Circuit and County Court Clerks. Passed.

Mr. Glenn.—Privileges and Elections.—Made a report in relation to the Senatorial Districts, which will be vacant in 1863.

The following House bills were taken up: An act requiring information to be given to the officers of the army. Passed—yeas 18, nays 2.

An act extending the time of returning delinquent lists for the year 1861. Referred to the Finance Committee.

An act in relation to the appointing of common school commissioners. Referred to the Committee on Education.

An act to incorporate the Bell Insurance Company of Louisville. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

An act changing the appointment of Tobacco Inspectors in the city of Louisville from the Governor to the City Council. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

An act for the benefit of imbeciles and their estates. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Senate took up the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections on the Districts which will be vacant in 1863, which was adopted. [The following districts were adopted: 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 16th, 18th, 23d, 26th, 28th, 30th, 33d, 36th, 37th, and 38th.]

Mr. Brucker.—Agriculture and Manufactures.—A House bill to amend the charter of the Louisville Association for the Improvement of the Breed of Horses. Passed.

Mr. Chiles.—Revised Statutes.—A House bill in regard to the settlement of decedents' estates heretofore made. Passed.

The Senate then took a recess until four o'clock.

IN HOUSE.

Prayer by Elder W. T. Moore, of the Christian Church.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. Underwood and Yeaman, and appropriately referred.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Chambers indefinitely.

Mr. Andrews.—Judiciary.—Made a report in relation to the direct tax imposed by Congress, and asked leave to be discharged from its further consideration. Granted—yeas 107, nays 10.

Said report reads as follows: The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred leave to bring in a bill to take the sense of the people of Kentucky as to whether the States should pay her proportion (\$450,000) of the direct tax assessed by the Congress of the United States, have the same under consideration, and ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the bill, because the question involved in the bill is one of great importance, and one which should be decided by the people of Kentucky, and not by the Legislature. The Committee have been unable to come to the conclusion in the Congress of the United States, and in the opinion of the Committee, it is not in the power of the Legislature, either to abrogate, change, or limit the direct tax imposed by the Congress of the United States. Such can only be done by the modes prescribed by the Congress of the United States, and the mode proposed by the "leave" is not one of those.

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COL. ORMSBY'S REGIMENT.

To the Young Men of Kentucky.

By the authority and for the service of the Government of the United States, I propose to organize in Kentucky a regiment of Infantry, to serve three years or during the war, to consist of ten companies, each company to contain not less than eighty-four, nor more than one hundred and four, rank and file.

Captains of companies will report to me, at the Galt House, in Louisville, as soon as practicable. No company must be removed from its point of organization until ordered into camp. Transportation to the point of rendezvous will be furnished. None but active, vigorous men, and men of steady habits, will be received.

Pay will commence on the day of enlistment. Most of the gallant fellows who served with me in Mexico, are still able and willing, thank God! to bear arms for their country. Rally, freemen! Companies will go into camp immediately.

se13 dmp STEPHEN ORMSBY.

To the Young Men of Kentucky.

By the authority and for the service of the Government of the United States, I propose to organize in Kentucky a regiment of cavalry, to serve three years, or during the war, to consist of ten companies, each company to contain not less than eighty-four, nor more than one hundred and four, rank and file.

Horses and all equipments to be furnished by the Government.

Volunteers owning good horses can have them appraised, mustered into the service, and paid for by the mustering officer.

The Captains and Lieutenants are to be elected by the companies, respectively.

Captains of companies will report to me at the Galt House, in Louisville, as soon as practicable. No company must be removed from its point of organization until ordered into camp. Transportation to the point of rendezvous will be furnished. None but active, vigorous men, and men of steady habits, will be received.

Capt. Richard W. Johnson, of the regular army, has been detailed to act as Lieutenant Colonel. I intend to make this regiment, in all respects, equal to the best drilled and disciplined corps in the regular army.

I know this call will be patriotically answered. The soil of Kentucky has been wantonly invaded.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 6, 1861.

DIED.

In Jeffersonville, on the evening of the 26th inst., WILLIAM HERBERT METCALFE, only son of Jas. T. and Susan Metcalfe, aged 1 year, 7 months, and 12 days.

The funeral will take place from Mr. Samuel Glassburner's, on Breckinridge street, between Fourth and Fifth, at 2 o'clock this evening, the 28th inst. The friends of the family are invited to attend. The funeral papers please copy.

In New Albany, on Wednesday night, September 25, JOHN C. DAVIS, in the 70th year of his age.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Persons who use this great medicine for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint and the diseases complicated with or arising from them, are requested to take notice that this celebrated Bitter has been issued in the South and West, and may eventually find their way into many parts of the Union. We have, therefore, that all purchasers of the preparation will examine the label on the bottle, where a fac simile of the proprietor's signature should appear, and also the bottle itself, which should have the words DR. J. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS blown in the glass, and stamped on the cap covering the cork. We also will, after January 1st, 1862, put an additional seal engraving with our name of hand attached, which to counterfeit is a felony. HOSTETTER & SMITH.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers generally everywhere.

The Editor.

Of the Nicholasville (Jessamine county, Ky.) Democrat, in his issue of June 27, says:

"Dr. R. W. Roback's Remedies have been freely used by many in our midst, who unhesitatingly commend them as worthy of all confidence in these diseases for which they are recommended by the skillful Doctor. The severe pains of the afflicted for the great blessing he has conferred upon society in the discovery of his valuable compounds. These Remedies are for sale at Capt. T. W. Old's drug store, and the afflicted in this locality are directed to his establishment for such supplies as they may need."

For sale in Louisville by RAYMOND & TYLER and GOTTCHALK & CO. See advertisement in another column.

NOTICE.

THE MEMBERS OF THE SEVENTH WARD HOME GUARD are ordered to meet at the Relief Bazaar, on this (Saturday) night, the 28th, at 7 o'clock, by order of the Captain.

GEORGE REED, Orderly Sergeant.

The Various Companies of the Home Guard now in the City.

ARE REQUESTED TO ATTEND THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE SEVENTH WARD HOME GUARD, on Friday, the 28th, at 10 o'clock, from Mrs. Davidson's, on Franklin street, between Campbell and Market streets.

RAIMON D. HAMILTON, Captain.

Tents for Sale.

MADE OF THE BEST MATERIAL AT NO. 21 STATE street.

se27 dmp

NOTICE.

L. B. CRITTENDEN HAVING SOLD HIS INTEREST IN THE

